

MR. AND MRS. VOTER

From reports and best information obtainable there will be five of the "Seven Sisters" on the ballot in November. Blue Sky, No. 6, No. 7, Abolition of State Bureau of Inspection; No. 8, Prohibiting Employment Agencies from charging fees; No. 9, First Aid to injured workmen; No. 10, Anti Pork barrel road bill.

No. 11, Fish bill and No. 12, Abolishing the Fox Commissioner both fail to get on. It is interesting to note that Steve Chadwick, a member of the supreme court and asking for your votes to return him to that important position, has kept his record good with special interest by voting or recording in himself against the peoples right to legislate.

Steve has such a long line of special interest decisions it would be a shame for him to be obliged to break it just now in order to get votes. If nothing else can be said for Steve, all will admit that his decisions have been consistently in line with his services. Steve is reactionary and of course we do not expect anything else in his court opinions.

Mr. and Mrs. Voter! You are going to express your opinion at the ballot box in November. What will that opinion be?

C. B. KEGLEY.

TO VOTE ON NINE PROPOSITIONS.

Decision of Supreme Court Gives Places to Four Bills—Five On Before.

The supreme court by a three to five decision at Olympia put four of the "seven sisters" initiative measures on the ballot for the general election. The "blue sky" law, No. 6, having already found a place, the decision assures that five of the seven will go before the people. Judge Main dissented from the decision of the majority of the court, and Judges Chadwick and Gose reserved their opinions.

The court said that the secretary of state had no authority to eliminate signatures from the initiative petitions when they had been certified by the city clerk or other checking officer of the township, city or precinct where the voters live. This principle validated hundreds of signatures that I. M. Howell, secretary of state, had thrown out.

As the matter now stands the following bills will go to the people.

No. 6, the "blue sky" law, which, its backers say, will prevent the sale of fake stocks to inexperienced investors, a measure especially fought by mining men and brokers in Spokane, which the secretary of state held to have enough signatures and which was not before the court.

No. 7, which the court ordered on the ballot, a bill abolishing the state bureau of inspection, which employs 40 auditors and checks the books of all municipalities and taxing bodies in the state.

No. 8, a bill which prohibits employment agencies in the state from charging fees for finding jobs for laborers of all classes, and which the secretary of state gave a place on the ballot, but the Thurston county court threw it out.

No. 9, held valid by both the lower court and the secretary, but taken to the supreme court on appeal by the Stop-Look-Listen league, a bill amending the present industrial insurance law by adding to it a first-aid feature, giving injured workmen up to \$100 worth of treatment after injuries at the cost of the employer.

No. 10, the convict road bill, which would put the state road construction levy at one-half mill as against 1 1/4 mills levied now, and which orders the employment of all convicts on the state road system.

The road bill was turned down by the secretary and the lower court, but now has been sustained by the supreme court.

The two bills in the "seven sisters" combination which lose are No. 11, which attempted to put a royalty tax on the fishing industry, and No. 12, which proposed the abolition of the state tax commission. All of these seven proposed laws were drawn by the joint committee of the state federation of labor, the grange and the farmers' union, and later indorsed by the progressive party, and the supreme court decision is a distinct victory for their backers. Governor Teats represented them in the supreme court.

Besides these five measures, which are held to have a right to go on the ballot, two others are assured of a ballot place. One is No. 13, the universal eight-hour law, introduced by the labor unions and the socialist party in the state, and No. 3, the state-wide prohibition law, backed by the Anti-Saloon league.

Two referendum measures also will be on the ballot, put on by the legislature, one covering the teachers' pension scheme and the other validating the Quincy Irrigation project and bonding the 500,000 acres of land in that district for \$40,000,000, to be used in the construction of the dams and ditches.

The November ballot will thus carry nine distinct propositions for the voter to act upon, in addition to the names of the candidates seeking election.

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Northwest



Volume III.

SPOKANE, WASH., NOVEMBER 1, 1914

Number 2

Arguments for Five of the Seven Sisters

Initiative Measures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to be Submitted to the voters of Washington, Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914, and Account of Opposition and Delay Encountered through State Officials, Big Interests and Courts.

Secretary of State Howell held that we must pay \$200 a page for arguments in the state pamphlet. The price was prohibitive. Action then was taken in the supreme court based on the provision of the constitution to compel the secretary to print our arguments. The writ was denied by Judges Crow, Parker, Mount and Morris. Dismissing, Fullerton, says: "The constitutional provision . . . not only contemplates, but declares in terms that publicity shall be given to arguments for and against measures as well as to the measure itself."

(Voters will receive from Secretary Howell pamphlet with all measures to be voted on together with arguments AGAINST by those who COULD AFFORD TO PAY \$200 per page.)

Vote against constitutional amendment submitted by legislature giving to aliens the right to own land in municipal corporations.

The "Seven Sisters."

Here's the story of the Seven Sisters: They've had a stormy career. These seven initiative petitions fostered by the farmers and workmen of the state have been fought at every step by the "big interests" working through their subsidized agents, the "Stop-Look-Listen" league, manufacturers' and employers' associations. No money has been spared to keep them off the ballot. They have had to pass through the hands of antagonistic officials and fight for their lives through long law suits in unsympathetic courts. In spite of all this, five of them have survived. The two which were lost were the one opposed by the RAILROADS and the one opposed by the "fish trust." The state constitution gives the people the right of the initiative and referendum, but it's a hard road to travel. Here's the story, voters; draw your own conclusions:

Bills filed with secretary of state January 29, 1914.

Ballot titles prepared by attorney-general, filed February 9.

Ballot titles of No. 8, No. 9, No. 10 being "INSUFFICIENT" and MISLEADING, relief was sought and granted in the superior court February 20.

Petitions placed in circulation March 14.

After thousands of signatures had been received, Secretary of State

Howell held that the attorney-general had rendered an opinion (this was later denied in court by the attorney-general) that the initials of the certifying officers must be in ink. The law does not so specify for non-registered districts. Compliance with this ruling of the secretary cost the loss of thousands of signatures. Later, both the superior and supreme courts held that lead pencil initials were valid.

The law prohibits advertising for or against initiative measures and paying for circulators. All work must be voluntary. The "Stop-Look-Listen" league carried paid advertisements against the "Seven Sisters." In some two hundred papers and had workers in most of the counties of the state who openly stated they were not working for their health. Did the "Stop-Look-Listen" league obey the law? Did it account to state officials under oath moneys received and spent? The proponents certified to the last penny. Why not the opponents?

The "Seven Sisters" petitions, with over 32,000 valid, certified signatures on each measure were tendered to the secretary of state together with a sworn expense account of \$183.13 for each measure. The secretary EXAMINED these petitions, ACCEPTED and FILED them July 2.

"If the secretary of state accepts and files any such initiative petitions . . . he shall forthwith . . . detach the sheets containing the signatures and certificates and cause them all to be firmly attached to copies of the law . . . in such volumes as will be most convenient."

What does "forthwith, detach and bind" mean to the secretary? Notice July 3—Accepted and filed. July 7—Placed in hands of clerks and given "preliminary count." No provision in the law for this count. Why necessary? The "Stop-Look-Listen" league wanted information concerning these petitions, and the secretary of state gave them the chance to get it contrary to law. July 10, just one week after filing, the first "Sister" petition was bound in volumes.

How was this done? Ten men tore the petitions apart by hand, discarding copies of the law, blank pages, etc., making what they kept into packages by counties to be bound together at the

printers. Strange, that after a week's time and much handling, a "preliminary count" and this method of segregation, that Medical Lake petitions appeared bound with Spokane certificates—that others had none and still other certificates were found 100 pages away from the signers to which they belonged!

"Upon filing such volumes . . . the secretary shall forthwith . . . proceed to CANVASS and COUNT the names of certified, legal voters. If he find the same name signed to more than one petition he shall reject both names."

Can you believe that it required 200 clerks working three shifts a day from July 19 to July 29 to CANVASS and COUNT and REJECT DUPLICATES? Truly, it did. Yes, the state's money was paying this army of workers, the price varying from \$40 a month to some women to \$110 a month to some men.

The secretary and his 200 clerks completed the CANVASS and COUNT with the following results:

No. 6, No. 8 and No. 9 were determined sufficient.

No. 7, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 lacking necessary names.

Why Lacking Names?

Hundreds of signatures were declared forgeries; lead pencils had been used in initialing; blank lines had been initiated where no names appeared, causing the rejection of all names on the page; both certificates on the page had been used; the wrong certificate had been filled out, deputies had done the work of their chiefs, permissible in Seattle but wrong in Nooksack and Wilson Creek. These and many other sins (?) had been committed by the officers prescribed by law to do this work. (The statute provides that the local certifying officer shall pass upon the validity of signatures. The supreme court sustains this point.)

Each of the "Seven Sisters" were signed and certified to by practically the same people. You might think that a name held to be forged on one would be forged on all, a name good on one, good on all. Not so. The ruling on one petition bore no relation to the next, and pages rejected on one were counted on another.

Withdrawals.

Your secretary of state furnished at state expense blanks for securing withdrawal of names from petitions. He allowed withdrawal of signatures after the petitions were filed, but refused to accept additional signatures offered him.

Appeal.

The law provides that any one dissatisfied with findings of the secretary of state may appeal to the superior court for relief and that such cases "shall be speedily heard and determined." "Sisters" No. 7, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 were taken to this court by the proponents on August 3, and No. 8 and No. 9 by Stop-Look-Listen league. No. 6, the "blue-sky law," declared adequate by the secretary was not attacked, and because

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No. 13 is the Eight-hour bill and is unfair to the farmer. Vote "No" on No. 13.

Open Letter

Palouse, Wash., Oct. 14, 1914.

Hon. R. C. McCroskey,
Garfield, Wash.

My Dear Senator:

Your letter of the 12th just received, and in reply beg to say that I have made clear to you my position on the universal eight hour measure. I want to repeat my former statement published in the Spokesman-Review September 18.

"You quote me as saying I favored the eight hour law. I replied that this statement was made out of whole cloth. In other words, a lie."

In my conversation with you in Palouse, I stated to you most emphatically that as far as I, or any member of the executive committee of the Washington State Grange was concerned, that we were not favoring Initiative Measure No. 13, the universal eight hour bill, but were opposed to it, and had thought that our previous statement to the press had made clear the position not only of myself, but of the Washington State Grange. It seems, however, that most people read only head lines and editorials written for the purpose of prejudicing rather than giving information.

The statement, that there is any hard and fast combination existing between members of the joint legislative committee, that we are to support any and all measure or measures supported by either wing of the joint legislative committee, must be clearly apparent to you now, that no such combination exists, when the labor organizations are opposing Initiative Measure No. 2 and supporting Initiative Measure No. 13, while both branches of the farmers' organizations are emphatically and pronouncedly in favor of state wide prohibition and opposed to the universal eight hour law. This, however, has no effect upon the joint legislative committee's support to measures upon which we have agreed to stand together, viz: No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10, neither will any effort on the part of those opposed to this joint legislative committee have the much desired "breaking up" of this working arrangement. We are supporting the five initiative measures above mentioned, because we believe them to be right and in the best interests of the taxpayers of the state.

You are at liberty to make any use you see fit, of this letter. Your very truly,

C. B. KEGLEY.

No. 13 is the Eight-hour bill and is unfair to the farmers. Vote "NO" on No. 13.

ARGUMENTS FOR FIVE OF THE SEVEN SISTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the opponents refused to furnish funds to fight it, it has been eliminated from court proceedings.) Hearing set for August 12, concluded August 20, decision rendered August 27. Result—No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 rejected—No. 9 sustained.

"Speedily heard and determined!"
Twenty-four days!

Judges Mitchell and Claypool differed widely in their rulings and neither agreed with the secretary of state in his findings in many of the points raised. THREE WISE MEN, all CONFRONTED WITH THE SAME facts, DISAGREE.

Appeal was taken to the supreme court on No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, and No. 12 September first. No. 9, the first aid bill, declared sufficient by the secretary and Judge Mitchell, was appealed by the "Stop-Look-Listen" league. Hearing set September 11, heard before Judges Crow, Gose, Ellis, Main, Parker. September 15 Chief Justice Crow ORDERED A REHEARING before the full court on September 18; opinion rendered September 21. Judge Parker wrote the majority opinion, concurred in by Ellis, Mount, Crow, Pullerton; dissenting Gose and Main, with Chadwick not stating his position.

The court held No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10 contain enough signatures and are ordered placed on the ballot. This sustained the secretary of state on No. 8 and No. 9 and failed to sustain him on No. 7 and No. 10. No. 12 is left off the ballot.

What is No. 12?

A bill providing for ONE VALUE for properties of public service or public utility corporations, whether used for RATE-MAKING OR FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION abolishing the tax commission and placing its duties with the public service commission.

No. 12 had more certified names according to all the checks than No. 10, which the court has ordered on the ballot. Secretary Howell gave it 199 more certified names than No. 10. The sworn statement of committee checkers gave it 54 more than No. 10, and the "Stop-Look-Listen" league gives it more valid signatures than any of the "Sisters" and 1474 more than No. 10.

Why should it have been left off? Can it be possible that our court still listens to the voice of the railroad and public utility interests of the state? Initiative Measure No. 6, Blue-Sky Bill.

This measure is commonly called a "blue-sky" law. The term had its origin in the Kansas legislature, where a member advocating a law of this character said: "The fakers have sold everything on earth, and, unless we pass a law of this kind, they will sell the blue sky above."

The Kansas law had many objectionable features from which the law proposed in this state is free. Its administration was under the state bank examiner, who represented a special interest, instead of the public service commission, representing all interests in the state. The Kansas law which gave the bank examiner power to determine whether an investment was likely to yield a reasonable return, would be unfair to a state like Washington, with its vast extent of undeveloped mineral resources. The practical plan for development of mineral claims is through the organization of a corporation and sale of stock. The proposed law does not interfere with the promotion of any mining company, provided it is done without misrepresentation. The restriction is that requiring the sale of stocks to be honestly conducted.

At a recent national session of the state bank examiners and commissioners it was unanimously agreed that "legislation of the blue-sky order should be made uniform through-

out the country, and that it should be made to apply only to get-rich-quick concerns, and not interfere with legitimate business in high-grade stocks and bonds." This measure excepts from the operation of the law all high-grade stocks, such as are accepted as standard, and also excepts from the provision of the law such persons, firms and corporations who, in the usual course of business, are not engaged in the selling of stocks, bonds or securities. The attorney can dispose of stock for a client or the business man for a customer as an incident to his profession or business. Legitimate business is freed from an unwarranted interference.

There are two principal provisions of the law. First, in the formation of corporations, giving the state a right, through the public service commission to make an examination into the bona fides of the proposed company before issuing it a license to do business. This is locking the stable door before the horse is stolen. The expense of such examination will be nominal in nearly every case. The public service commission already has employees scattered throughout the state, so the expense of a personal examination would be slight. In the case of a mining company, it would be necessary to show the ownership of a mineral claim with a discovery of valuable minerals. No one should attempt to say whether an investment in such property is likely to yield a reasonable return. Any one who wishes should be protected against the scoundrels who go out to rob people under the guise of promoting a mine when there is no mineral claim, or where the proceeds of the sale goes into the pockets of the promoter, instead of into the development of the mine. While existing laws may be invoked to punish the perpetrator of the fraud, there is no law which will put back into the pockets of the victims the money that has been virtually stolen.

The second feature of the bill is to give the public service commission jurisdiction over the sale of the class of stocks, bonds, securities and property which the faker generally uses to dupe the public, usually people of small means who cannot well investigate before buying. A recent government report showed \$129,000,000 stolen in this way through the mails alone in two years. Our state has had more than its share of such victims. Fake mining stocks, and property, wireless telegraph and telephone stock, bogus townsite property, impracticable irrigation schemes are some of the means used by the swindler to gather his harvest of gold.

The proposed law will be found the best of any "blue-sky" law to date. It is the law proposed by the committee on banks and banking of the last house of representatives, with the unanimous recommendation of that committee that it pass, but smothered by the house committee on rules.

Initiative Measure No. 7, Abolishing Bureau of Inspection.

The necessity for a uniform system of accounting in the state is apparent. But the necessity for a horde of officials constantly engaged in checking up and watching other officials is not apparent.

It was not intended, at the time the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices was created that it would result in a small army of petty officials constantly traveling over the state at a high compensation at the expense of local communities. That was a later development, the product of a fertile brain, to escape the limitation of a legislative appropriation. Under the state constitution, no money can be taken from the state treasury without an appropriation. An appropriation to cover the salaries and expenses of this bureau, as now constituted, with its three members beside the state auditor, its separate organi-

zation as a department of that office, with its office force of employees and examiners throughout the state would be very large, from \$150,000 to \$200,000 biennially. Such a large appropriation would attract attention and be difficult to secure. Hence the subterfuge of law by which the expense of the examination required under the law is put on the community, the county, city, town, road district and school district, whether they desire such examination or not. By this cunning device of law, conceived by a member of this bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, they escape the necessity of a legislative appropriation, and there is no limit of expense beyond which the bureau may not go, no limit to the number of examiners it may employ. The number varies, and the activities of the organization is particularly noted during a campaign, when it becomes a political factor, partisan and unfair. This was shown during the period when signatures to petitions to Initiative measures were being obtained. A member of this bureau advised city clerks to refuse to certify to the signatures of petitioners unless paid for so doing. This was done in the face of the law making it the duty of such officers to certify the signatures of qualified voters. While the bureau officially denied giving such instructions, the fact of it having been done is shown by an affidavit made by the city clerk of Raymond. This official refused, by reason of such instructions, to initial and certify signatures unless paid for such services, being governed by the instructions of a member of

the bureau, although in defiance of law.

That the bureau has accomplished some good is beyond question. The law under which it is acting is not repealed. The duty of its direct enforcement is transferred to the state auditor, where it properly belongs, and he is limited to three traveling auditors at not to exceed \$1,800 per year and expenses paid by the state.

Such provisions are in harmony with methods employed by big business concerns. The railroads employ traveling auditors to check up local agents. They have a uniform system of accounting. A railroad agent handling large amounts of money is quickly checked. In a similar manner the state bank examiner checks the banks operating under state laws. One examiner does all the checking.

The enforcement of the requirement of a uniform system of accounting, and the existence of law providing for a checking of officers will have a very strong restraining influence on attempted dishonesty or gross incompetency. Three competent deputies can do all the checking required and save the people of the state a very large item of expense without lessening the efficiency of service.

The history of political offices does not show many instances of reducing the number of employees. Boards and commissions cannot easily be abolished by the legislature. Members of such boards and commissions become active. They call on their friends and their friends' friends to aid them in lobbying against an attempt of the legislature to abolish their offices. With

the combination of interest thus effected, it seems impossible to reduce the large number of boards and commissions which make the organization of our state government top-heavy.

The present measure is one step in the reduction of the large number of boards and commissions in the interest of the taxpayer and putting the organization of state government on a better business basis.

Initiative Measure No. 8, Prohibiting Deduction of Fees From Men for Finding Them Employment.

The private employment agency, in theory, places the jobless man in touch with the manless job at the minimum of trouble and expense to both parties. In actual practice it fails, because of the temptation to take advantage of a helpless man who seeks employment. The agent sends him to short-time jobs so that he may come back sooner and purchase another job, and charges him all that he thinks he will stand. The result is an army of men at the mercy of paid employment agencies for their jobs. Unscrupulous agencies dividing fees with foremen, both profiting by frequently changing crews, too often results in three crews—one coming, one going, one working—with well worn tracks from the employment office to the railroad and to jobs.

As an example, in reporting on an investigation of employment agencies in Spokane, the then mayor, Mr. Pratt, told of a laborer who secured work through the same employment office fourteen times, was sent to the same job each time, paid \$28 in employment fees and earned \$120. Twenty-seven per cent of this man's earnings went to this employment agency.

Temporary employment, the direct result of such a system, discourages honest effort, deprives men of their homes and citizenship, reduces their earnings, makes them less reliable, less efficient, causes unrest, class hatred and tends to make tramps and anarchists of what were good citizens.

This bill will not hamper industry in the least in the matter of securing help. Practically every industrial center in the state has, or at almost no cost may have, a municipally operated employment office, its ability to furnish competent help limited only by its patronage. There is no gain to employer or employee in constantly changing occupations. Efficiency of the employee, and, as a consequence, profit to the employer is materially lessened. With the abolition of the employment fee, the incentive for discharge would not exist, men would be assured of steadier employment and employers of more efficient men.

Nothing in this bill prohibits the employer from maintaining employment agencies if he so chooses. He must pay the fee himself, however. If the employer pays the fee, he has a more direct interest in seeing that the class of help furnished him is steady than he has otherwise.

Many years ago the United States congress passed, and the United States supreme court approved, a bill exactly similar to this, except that it applied only to seamen. The highest law-making body and the highest law-interpreting body believed that for the protection of the seamen a law ought to be on the statute books prohibiting any one collecting a fee as the price of that seaman's right to labor. As a result of such a law crimping and strangling of sailors ceased.

The people of the state of Washington can abolish the iniquitous system of traffic for profit based on the man in need of work, and afford all labor the same protection given by Uncle Sam to sailors by voting for initiative measure No. 8.

Initiative Measure No. 9, First Aid to Injured Workmen.

General Purpose.—The first-aid bill was drafted to accomplish three primary objects: (1) prevention of work accidents, (2) assure injured men

speedy and certain medical care, (3) abolish the coercive "hospital fee" system and place employees' sickness funds under state supervision.

Limited to Extra-Hazardous Trades.—The bill applies only to extra-hazardous trades, and fills the gap left by the legislature of 1911 when the first-aid provision, so-called, was stricken from the workmen's compensation act. That law, as passed, left the workman to pay his own medical bills. It also prohibited the injured workman from suing his employer even where his medical care costs far more than he is awarded from the state accident fund. This is true even in cases where injury from inexcusable negligence of the employer or his agents would have resulted in jury verdicts of \$5000 or \$10,000 under the common law. Employers in dangerous trades are thus absolutely insured against litigation; the workman gets only what the state gives him.

This bill imposes upon the employer the duty of paying for the doctoring and medicines needed when the men whom he employs for his own profit get hurt in his service. Where an injured man's surgical or hospital expenses exceed \$100, all industries through the accident fund pay the excess.

"Safety First."—The boss who sees his accidents in his balance sheet, surely, automatically, will get his scientific management ideas to working and prevent accidents.

Remedies a Cruel Injustice.—Workmen are now carrying two-thirds of the financial burden of work accidents in Washington, and the employers only one-third. And on top of this is the physical suffering, and the want and worry passed on to the family where there are dependents.

Fifteen thousand serious industrial accidents occur in the state each year. In 1903 average cases coming under the existing compensation act where the data was complete the results were:

Total amount of wages lost \$107,294.67
Cost of medical treatment 36,294.89

Total financial loss to
workmen \$143,589.47
State's awards (cost to employers) 47,164.20

Brings Washington Up to Standard.—The spirit of the age insists that industry shall bear the cost of its accidents. Twenty-five American states have passed workmen's compensation acts and the employer is obliged to pay for medical attendance for injured men, as well as the definite money damage laid down by law. Washington is almost alone in compelling the workmen to pay the treatment cost.

Abolishes the Vicious Hospital Ticket System.—Many organized employers are opposing the standardizing of what humane hirers of men do as plain, Christian duty. These men say, "We already take care of our injured men!" But they mean they have given some contract-doctor the corporation's franchise of treating its men and are deducting the dollars every month from the pay envelope of each of their laborers as a "hospital fee" to pay such doctor, notwithstanding the often poor quality of his slap-dash services. This bill will compel the contract-doctors to meet professional competition on their merits.

One hundred and sixty thousand workmen are covered by the compensation act. About 57.5 per cent, 90,000 men, are under the benevolent compulsion of the deduction-from-wage system of putting up the medical cost of treating accidents. This means the workmen are putting up \$1,000,000 a year for "hospital fees." This is collected by the companies, not by the state—an unofficial, unsanctioned "accident fund." Thus employers maintain the "hospital" out of workmen's pockets. Nearly 15,000 awards were made by the state accident board. The aver-

age cost of medical treatment was \$25, a total of about \$375,000. Will anyone be convinced that sickness of employees (family illness and chronic disorders are not treated on "hospital ticket") absorbed the \$625,000 balance?

Industrial Commission's First Annual Report Recommends First Aid.—The governor's commission of 1910-1911, which framed the workmen's compensation act, put a first-aid fund into the bill, but the lumbermen killed the provision in the legislature, leaving a one-legged law. In 1912-1913 the majority of the industrial insurance commission, in its first annual report, after operating the law a year and a half, recommended substantially this initiative bill. Governor Hay, the progressive party platform and organized labor all urged first aid, but the legislature again smothered it.

Employers, doctors and hospital associations have repeatedly said that they want a first-aid law, but have repeatedly opposed every effort made toward such legislation. The present system nets them more in graft profit. Prevent this and insure the best prompt medical and humane attention to men injured while at work.

Vote for Initiative Measure No. 9.

Initiative Measure No. 10, Good Roads Bill.

The term anti-pork barrel road law fits this measure. It is designed to stop the pork barrel method of legislative appropriations, which have resulted in such a great increase in the cost of government as to break the backs of some taxpayers and give our state the unfortunate and hurtful reputation of being the highest taxed state in the Union.

Here is a record to note. In 1905, when the first levy was made for state roads, the legislative appropriations totaled, in round numbers, \$3,000,000. In 1907, when the legislature got into action with pork barrel methods of appropriating this fund, the total appropriation increased to \$6,000,000. At the next session it increased to nearly \$9,000,000, and at the following session to \$12,000,000. The climax was reached in 1912, when the legislature, dropping the method of adding three million at each session, multiplied the previous high record by two, giving the enormous total of nearly \$25,000,000 in appropriations. This is an increase of 800 per cent in eight years. It marks the rate of increase in the cost of government and is reflected by the tax receipts on the same property from year to year.

Officials cried out against extravagance and governors were elected on economy platforms, but the increase in cost of state government went merrily on. Examples of legislative extravagance and appropriations in the name of good roads, but for the special favor of those who stood in with the legislative combine, are too numerous to mention. After appropriating all of the special funds, the legislature resorted to the expedient of appropriating out of the general fund. How to stop the pork barrel method of appropriation is the problem. It is done in this bill. The solution is a very simple one, the law itself makes the appropriation. When the legislature meets, the road fund will have been appropriated. The pork will be out of the barrel, leaving only the states.

The bill appropriates the road fund. The constitution, however, requires an appropriation to be a specific amount. The amount determined for this bill was based on what would remain unappropriated in the state highway fund under the existing levy of one mill for 1914 and a levy at one-half mill for 1915, as fixed in this bill, which will approximate \$2,000,000, but cannot exceed the levy for the two years.

While making a reduction of over \$500,000 per year in the state fund levy, the bill provides for the employment of all convicts in road work, except life-termers and others deemed by the board of control unfit for such employment.

This exception may include women and such men as would be deemed unfit physically, or unfit for other reasons. It is a declaration of the policy of the state to employ convicts in the building of roads. The details are left to the boards having charge of convicts and of highway construction under existing laws.

A necessity for some new employment for convicts follows the opening of the Panama canal, after which grain can be exported in bulk. Then employment of convicts in making grain bags will practically cease. The problem of employing convicts with out conflicting with free labor must be met. It is solved by this bill, and employment given until time shall be no more, building roads and character building at the same time.

The convicts will be maintained out of the penitentiary and reformatory appropriations, so as to give the roads the gross benefit of convict labor which should of greater value than the amount cut from the state levy for roads.

The humanitarian features, 50 cents a day to dependent families of convicts working on roads, giving a convict who serves out his term under good behavior his first employment for at least thirty days and provisions in certain cases for sentence of convicts direct to road camps are in advance of any other state. The whole plan is in harmony with the state road system now fixed by law. It does not affect the levy for county roads, the so-called permanent highway system. It unites the farmer, laborer and other advocates of good roads in a road policy that will put the state of Washington in the forefront of all the states of the union in respect to road building and the employment of convict labor, under such honor system as the administration may devise.

For further information and pamphlets, address joint legislative committee, 1518 Sixteenth avenue north, Seattle, Wash.

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Northwest

Agricultural Grange News

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Washington State Master's Report At the Forty-Eighth National Grange Session Wilmington, Delaware

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

During the past year, while we organized only 25 new Granges, we have had one of the most intense periods of constructive activity in the history of the order in our state. Our success can be measured by the increasing interest throughout the state in the Grange and rural progress. This is illustrated by the heroic way the patrons of Washington bore the brunt of the battle in the last campaign of the people for popular government measures; in the face of the hardest and most relentless fight by special interests ever carried on in any state, in opposition to our campaign for the "Seven Sisters" and state-wide prohibition. Not thousands of dollars, but hundreds of thousands and millions were spent to defeat every initiatory measure. And it may be safely said that in the expenditure of this vast sum of money, extracted from the liquor and other special interests, was high-handedly in violation of the law of the state which gave the people this small measure of popular government. And right here in this body where women have had for nearly half a century equal voting power with men, I am pleased to testify that had it not been for the woman voter, whose loyalty to principle and devotion to justice, honor and citizenship nobly stood the test, that not one of these initiatory measures would have carried. This has profoundly impressed upon us the importance of universal suffrage as the only means of relieving our government from special domination.

We, of the West, are proud of the record our women have made in the use of the ballot. To them, almost wholly, may be credited the splendid victory gained in our fight against the liquor interests in the state-wide prohibitory amendment. We sympathize with the people in the Eastern states who fought so nobly for prohibition and were defeated. Your hope lies in giving the women the right of franchise. It is no longer an experiment. It has been thoroughly tried out. There is nothing to fear. The woman voter has proved to be the most safe and sane of our voters and we hope the men voters of the Grange who know this, will see to it that woman suffrage is carried to speedy victory in every Grange state. In this, as in all great measures of general betterment, the Grange should lead the way.

The hand of the special interests in our state have at last been shown. They have been forced out into the open. Against our open publicity method of fighting the people's battles the old secret methods of the politician have failed, and "Whiskey, Fish and Sawdust" went out and bought up farm papers and used them

to mould sentiment against the Grange program.

The effect of this has been to immensely increase the prestige of the Grange, for as one progressive paper said, "No greater tribute to the power and influence of this great farm organization could be paid than to have it picked out for attack by the united power of the combine." When we saw them pouring out their money in this way we knew we had them with their backs to the wall. So long as you do not hit there is no ringing the bell, no spending of money to buy up farm papers never known to pay a dividend or even pay expenses. But something had to be done and done quickly to counteract Grange activity. Attacks of daily papers were not enough. The farmers had to be reached in some more effective manner, so they reached out for their only means of getting at the farmers directly through these farm papers. This illustrates how successful the Grange has been in fighting the people's battles against the special interests.

The patrons of Washington are a unit for the Grange plan of federal and state aid for the improvement and maintenance of "From farm to market roads" and opposition to bonding schemes. They will hail with enthusiasm the evidence that the Grange, North, South, East and West is united in this vitally important measure of rural betterment. The whole power of the organization should be directed to securing the necessary legislation to carry this policy into effect and block for all time the schemes to waste the public funds on state and interstate pleasure boulevards.

Grave dangers are ahead of us if the recommendation of the postmaster general proposing to change the rural mail service from salaried employees to route contractors should be carried out. This recommendation, in our judgment, imperils the very life of the service. Graft will be stimulated and all the evil complained of in the old "Star Route Mail Service" will be multiplied in proportion to the relative number of rural routes to the star routes. Farmers generally should be aroused to oppose this proposed change and give congress to understand it will not be tolerated.

It should be one of our first aims to show the country where we stand on rural credit, and that we know what we want. We must show congress that we are united in support of a practical measure before the money changers of the country influence congress to enact a so-called rural credit measure that will for years close the door to any effective measure in behalf of the real farmer. No rural credit will answer the demands of the people that does not provide for the personal credit loan, taking into account the personal equation of the landless

farmer whose absorbing desire is to become a land-owning, home-building citizen. This will solve the problem of "back to the farm" and without this feature the problem never will be solved. Remove the unfair restrictions now on our Postal Savings banks and establish the co-operative pension system, provided for in the Owen bill, S-3544, and all questions as to how rural credit is to be financed will disappear. Deposits in the Postal Savings banks would then rapidly increase until they met all the needs of farm loans.

The question of whether the farmer shall be prevented from entering the field of supplying liquid fuel in competition with gasoline or kerosene, or whether the oil monopoly shall succeed in shutting them out, is up again in earnest, and the united power of the Grange should be directed to securing the farmer a square deal by insisting upon the enactment by congress of the Falconer denatured alcohol farm still bill, or a bill of similar import, at the coming session of congress. In this connection I ask that a speech by Congressman Falconer be read (it is short), as showing clearly the vital and immediate importance of this matter. This speech is being read and considered in the subordinate granges of Washington, and I recommend that this be done in the subordinate granges in every state.

Since last we met in Manchester we have had the gratification of participating in the first National Conference on Popular Government at Washington, D. C., in November last, and in the organization of the National Popular Government League. United States Senator Owen is president of the league. United States Senators Chamberlain and Clapp, National President Charles S. Barrett of the Farmers' Union, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others, including the master of the Washington State Grange, are vice presidents. The members of the executive committee are the Hon. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas, chairman federal commission of industrial relations; Prof. Lewis Johnson, of Harvard; Doctor A. J. Kelway, southern secretary national child labor committee; U. S. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and the officers of the league. It has a distinguished list of members in its advisory council, among them the worthy master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Its committee on legislative forms, is composed of men of national reputation as experts on all measures of popular government. Judson King, a member of the Grange, is its most efficient executive secretary.

It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to have assisted in organizing and bringing this National Popular Government league to its high state of usefulness, and it now affords me great pleasure to extend to the National Grange and to every State Grange the invitation to join with the league and actively participate and co-operate in the great work it is doing.

The action of the Washington State Grange in participating, in co-op-

(Continued on page 2.)

The Lesson of the Election

It is not always easy to correctly analyze the vote at a general election. This is especially true when there are as many different interests as during the campaign just closed.

The purely political, or party political element showed the re-adjustment on the party lines of the past half century. This was due largely to the coherence of the party in power. This in turn was due largely to the world being at war and the personal popularity of the president. It produced a get-together feeling on the part of those opposed to the tariff legislation in particular and the policies of the administration in general.

State-wide prohibition is not a surprise. It was to be expected. The moral growth of the people during the last decade has put a dark shadow over the door of the open saloon. It is a question of only a few years when national prohibition will be as easily accomplished as state-wide prohibition in Washington. The time is coming and will be soon at hand when people will wonder that men were ever licensed to keep open a house where poison was openly sold, that not only destroyed the soul and body of the victim, but the health and happiness of innocent wives and children.

The next in interest was the defeat of the seven sisters measures. All good bills drafted in the interest of the taxpayers and citizens of the state. Why were they defeated? The answer is complex. The proposed universal eight-hour law put fear into many farmers who determined to vote against all initiative measures. The prohibition bill set its opponents working against all initiative measures. These were two mill stones between which the good sister measures were ground. The prohibition fight brought out a full vote and the majority of those voting were probably opposed to passing laws by the initiative, except purely fundamental measures. But the great factor was the Stop-Look-Listen League with a vast army of hired agents in every county in the state working against these measures. The most adroit and successful method was through paid advertisements in the newspapers and the policy of advising voters who did not understand an initiative measure to vote "No." Secretary of State Howell had refused to publish the arguments for these measures unless paid \$200.00 a page, so the arguments for them were not published. The S-L-L-L. had plenty of money to pay for arguments against. Reading only one side people were in doubt and listened to the seductive voice of the S. L. L. L. through the newspapers carrying its paid advertisements and voted "no," not knowing what they did.

JOHN C. LAWRENCE.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETING

The Washington State Federation of Labor, an earnest body, working for the betterment of conditions for labor, met in Olympia January 18-23 and we take pleasure in quoting from the annual address of President E. P. Marsh a few paragraphs of general interest.

The past year has been a momentous one for our state labor movement. For the first time, through the instrumentality of our allied forces, the voters have been given an opportunity to participate personally in the active machinery of lawmaking. There have been several grave industrial struggles, some of which are still pending after many months' siege. Unemployment has marked the latter part of the year in an unusual degree. The tendency of organized capital to assume the aggressive during periods of industrial depression and attack viciously union conditions of labor, more, the fundamentals upon which unionism builds, is well known. Realizing all this, feeling the keenness of attacks upon our movement all along the line by those who would destroy us, I am deeply conscious of the high spirit of devotion with which the men and women of labor on our western outpost have met the problems that have confronted them.

The Initiative Campaign.

Miss Lucy R. Case, executive secretary of the Joint Legislative committee, will report the campaign to this convention, so in this report I shall condense as much as possible, leaving to her the task of telling the detailed story of the initiative fight. It is not out of place here to pay well deserved tribute to the woman who for ten months bore the brunt of our initiative fight. Her courage in the face of direct attack, unflinching zeal and indomitable will, carried her through as stormy a political battle as the state of Washington ever saw. Only those who were privileged to be associated with her throughout the fight, realized ought of the strain she was under, of her resourcefulness and cheery good nature withal. Performing an almost superhuman task, spurring our membership constantly up to the mark, this consecrated woman refused to take a penny of compensation for her time and services, preferring that larger coin of personal satisfaction in duty well performed, in having been an instrument for good in the long battle of labor against entrenched privilege.

The "Seven Sisters" were filed at Olympia, on January 29 and ballot titles given them by the attorney general. About March 15 the canvas for signatures began. Very early in the campaign an organization came into being for the avowed purpose of killing off these measures and discrediting the principle of direct legislation. Its parents were at first loth to own their child, but soon it became apparent that its origin was decidedly "fishy." Sister No. 11, the Fish Bill, was the main object of the attack and the fishing interests rallied to their cause other interests affected by other measures. Though the initiative law forbade the expenditure of money to secure or influence initiative signers, the Stop-Look-Listen League did not seem to worry over that little technicality. Offices were opened with a large working force, advertisements appeared in the advertising columns of many newspapers (probably paid for with "kind words.") Column after column of syndicated stuff, boiler plate, etc., was printed in hundreds of newspapers, "contributed" by the press agents of the league. Everything that ingenuity could devise was done to prevent these bills from ever going upon the ballot, to say nothing of their passage. In southeastern Washington, a little hand-picked group of members of the State Farmers' Union, met and passed long resolutions condemnatory of our initiative bills. Upon the plat-

form in Spokane, during the annual convention of the State Farmers' Union, these self-appointed spokesmen of the Farmers' Union were denounced and repudiated by the organization. Yet with brazen effrontery this league continued to flood the newspapers with a story of alleged "repudiation by the Farmers' Union of our joint program."

Despite all discouragements and opposition, on July 3 there were filed in Olympia petitions bearing more than the requisite number of signers for each bill, certified by lawful certifying officers, and after having been carefully tabulated and sworn to by affidavit by a competent committee of accountants and statisticians.

The fish people were on the job and there was swift maneuvering and scurrying in the capitol building. These bills had to be killed, and especially No. 11. We had the edifying spectacle of two hundred clerks working day and night to check over, without any shadow of right by law, work that had already been certified to by lawful officers. Signatures whose owners had negotiated successfully for years on receipts and deeds and checks, became suddenly objects of grave suspicion. After days of tomfoolery, the august powers allowed Nos. 6, 8 and 9 to stand, striking off the others. Neither side was satisfied and a legal fight ensued. Governor Teats tendered his services to the Legislative committee to fight the bills through the courts and both sides served notice of appeal to the courts, we to compel those stricken to be placed on the ballot, our opponents to strike off those Secretary Howell had allowed to remain. No. 6 was not appealed by our opponents nor was No. 11 appealed by Governor Teats, leaving five bills to be fought out.

Judge Claypool of the Thurston county court merrily helped the good work along by throwing out No. 8 which Secretary Howell had counted in. The court concurred in Secretary Howell's actions in ruling off the others. Appeal was had to the court of last resort, the supreme court of the state and here both Mr. Howell and the Thurston county court were jolted. The supreme court, sitting en banc, one member absent in the east, held the secretary of state had not the power under the law to throw out names duly certified to by lawful certifying officers and ordered Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 placed on the ballot along with No. 6. Judge Chadwick violently dissented from this majority decision, rendering a minority decision in which he alleged that to place these bills upon the ballot, reeking with fraud, allowed fraud to stalk rampart through the courts. No. 12, the bill providing for a single valuation upon public utility and public service corporations, was stricken by the supreme court, much to the surprise of those who were aware that this petition had more signatures than Nos. 10 or 11 by our count and more signatures than Nos. 10 and 11 by the count of the secretary of state.

The "Seven Sisters" became the "Five Sisters" and we put up the best fight we knew how for their passage. The United Mine Workers of District No. 10, generously gave the services of one of their number, John H. Wallace, for a period of sixty days to campaign under our direction for these measures. The American Federation of Labor assigned, at my request, General Organizer C. O. Young, for three months to campaign for our bills throughout the state. P. W. Dowler, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was instructed to give us all possible aid. In the larger cities our local members filled speaking dates wherever an audience could be obtained. Officials of the Farmers' organizations were equally busy in behalf of the "Five Sisters." Our labor papers gave generously of their space. The final result may be to some disap-

pointing, but let us look at the situation more closely.

We had from the beginning a campaign barrel of huge proportions against us. For months and months the daily press of the state hammered away at these bills. Slow poison may be none the less fatal than quick poison. Our opponents had a double reason for strangling to death the measures. First, they struck at some special privilege which the gang had enjoyed. Second, the coalition between farmers and trade unionists, if allowed to grow to full fruition, spelled "ruin" to those who fatten off the public crib or grow rich exploiting labor. They reasoned that defeat for us would mean a weakening if not disintegration of our alliance while victory would cement more firmly the bonds that bound us. A long period of depression industrially had fitted the public mind for the cry of "stop wolf" raised by the plunderbund. There was a period of political and legislative reaction at hand. It was evidenced throughout the nation. Witness it in the return to power of such notorious political gangsters as Cannon, Penrose, et al. In the defeat of the initiative, referendum and recall in one or two eastern states. In the defeat of proposed progressive initiative measures in several others. The people were in a frame of mind to listen to the howlers when they told them, "vote against anything you don't understand." We had no opportunity to reach with our argument in a convincing manner, many thousands of voters. You cannot make me believe that the voters are ready to give up all that they have won so hardily. Where an evil stood out plain and undisguised, the people swatted it. Note the fate of the employment grafter. Note the fate of the alien land bill which never got started in the vote counting. Where the opposition was able to befog the issue in the minds of the voters, we lost; where they could not, we won. Note that the least popular of any of our initiative measures, No. 10, received a grand total of 111,805 votes in its favor.

If we search the history of all reform movements, we will find that there comes times when the people have apparently refused to go any further along a given channel. The superficial observer threw up both hands in disgust. But the apparent loss of momentum has been, after all, but the breathing space wherein the people husbanded their strength for an upward climb. No election, however "reactionary" in its apparent results can kill the germ of an idea. The election of notorious standpatters in this state and in the nation, the rejection by the voters of advanced legislation, does not mean that the hands on the clock of progress have been turned backward. The firm conviction that to the producer belongs the product of his toil, has taken too firm root to be destroyed by any temporary reverse. Differ as we may as to policies to be pursued to attain that end, it is the end toward which labor is struggling. It is no time for faintheartedness; it is no time for despair. Looking backward over the rough road we have come, we find the pathway strewn with mistakes and wrongs, injustices, bitterness and strife. Summing up our accomplishments we find that, despite all the weaknesses and faults inherent in human nature which has made progress slow and tortuous, the working conditions of the toilers have been steadily made better through the power of collective action. Slow has been the progress of the race and, perhaps, slow it will ever be. We who are in the midst of the battle now, lack the perspective which after years will bring us. In the sunset of our lives as we near the eternal shadows, they who shall take up our burdens will be struggling then as we are now towards the ideal, but we, re-

membering conditions existing when we in the prime of life were struggling for humanity's betterment, will contrast those conditions with the conditions enjoyed by our successors as the result of our fighting, and we shall rest content.

Let me express the profound belief that the passage of Initiative Measure No. 8, wiping out the employment office exploiter, is alone worth all the struggles of our federation during the past ten years, had we no other compensation to our credit.

We shall hold in grateful remembrance the zeal and willingness to serve for the common good of Messrs. Teats, Mills and Douglas, who gave of their time and able talent to fight our cases through the supreme court to a successful conclusion.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETING

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staggering catastrophe must be some great scheme, unseen and unknown to finite minds, working for mankind's betterment. Many believe that this is the last stand of militarism. If it be so and reason shall, in the future, take the place of blood lust, the law of compensation shall in some measure atone for the horrors of this era.

There are some few jingoists in our own land, some who might greatly profit financially, who would throw our own toiling millions into the battle trenches of a world war. Led by the wisdom and patriotism of our great president, Woodrow Wilson, the American people will not permit this country to be embroiled. No cause save actual invasion by a foreign force could excuse such a crime. Preserving the strictest neutrality toward the warring powers, offering succor to all, willing when the right moment comes to lend the machinery of this government toward ending the European conflict, this nation will fulfill its manifest destiny as an arbiter and peacemaker. When, exhausted, waste and desolate, our brothers on the other side shall lay down their arms, ours shall then be the task to help them to help themselves, to make real and positive that immortal couplet so often quoted and centuries long of fulfillment: "When the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled, in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

Immigration Problem.

For some years past we, on this western outpost, have been much concerned over the problem of foreign immigration. In our own conventions as well as in annual conventions of the national labor body, much study has been given to this problem. Just prior to the outbreak of the European war it seemed certain from all available sources of information that the opening of the Panama canal would divert to our coast a steady stream of immigrants from central and southern Europe which might easily become a menace to all our industrial and social standards. The stern happenings of war which have thrown all Europe into an armed camp, turned the immigration problem into the realm of conjecture. None can tell what the future will vouchsafe us in this regard. Some students contend that for years after the war shall have ceased every able bodied man and woman in Europe will be needed at home to repair the ravages of war. They contend that the war has settled our foreign immigration problem for us. Another class of students of contemporaneous history contends just as strongly that the close of the war will witness an influx of immigrants greater than we have ever experienced. The belief of this class is that the nations of Europe will be staggering under an awful war debt that the common people cannot pay and exist. Their homes, their little savings gone, their fathers, sons and brothers lying beneath the sod, ambition gone, hope destroyed, discouraged, terrorized, the eyes of Europe's working class will turn with longing toward the nation that offers hope and freedom, the nation untorn by war, where they may begin life anew.

It is high time that the people of this nation began a systematic study of our land problems and their relation to the subject of immigration. About all we have ever done for the immigrant is to stick him into some industry where strong backs are needed, open up a few night schools for him and his children and shed a few tears over his deplorable condition. Our trade union movement has done all that it could do, all that it knew how to do, to help the immigrant to help himself, but a study of industrial conditions in every large industrial center must convince the most skeptical that the task has been almost superhuman. Through the medium of strikes and legislation, through appeal to social consciousness, we have sought to raise the whole industrial plane, but we have only in a measure been able to cope with the ever rising tide of immigration. Germany has taught the world what can be done with natural resources. On an area smaller than the state of Texas she has supported a population of sixty-five million of people, extended her commerce, encouraged and supported the arts and sciences, while secretly making preparations for war that have astounded the whole world in their completeness. If Germany with her small area could do the things she has done, what shall we say of the United States, a nation the richest in natural resources the sun ever shone upon? It may be restating a commonplace, but the indictment remains true that we in America have allowed our wealth of forest, prairie, mine and stream to come into possession of a few kings of finance and wizards of political strategy to the detriment of the many. Millions of our people are landless, jobless and hungry.

Conclusion.

There is a lesson to be learned today from the marching hosts in Europe. In its precision, its discipline, its deadly effectiveness, the world never saw such a spectacle as the hosts of war present. If men can so organize, millions of men obeying the sharp toned orders of their superiors along that "far flung battle line," "theirs but do and die," dare we say we cannot so organize that men, women and children may live? Besides the stern necessities of war that cause that wondrous military compactness, the difficulties, trials and tribulations of our industrial problems are as nothing. In that vast European army no man is master of his own destiny; in our country every man is master of his destiny did he but realize it. In no country in the world does opportunity exist as in our country for democratic control of industries and of government. The trade union movement is the great school of democracy and if we have but entered the primary grades the fault is ours. Tolerance, patience with the slower footed, sympathy for all oppressed, the whole surmounted by high ideals and aspirations, will make our movement the greatest single agency for the uplift of humanity the world ever knew. In our deliberations this week, in the coming year and the months and years that follow, may we show that spirit of kindness, of tolerance and sympathy which marked the Man of Galilee, that Carpenter of Nazareth, which has kept his name enshrined in the hearts of men through all the chang-

Progressive dairymen agree with Hoards Dairyman that cow testing associations not only set a person to thinking, observing and minding the dairy herd better, but show conditions which cannot help but lead a man to action. It was found by one of the members of a Wisconsin cow testing association that six cows in his herd were so good he could not afford to sell them at any price, and that four cows were so poor he could not afford to keep them. Not until this man tested his herd to determine the amount of fat produced did he know how valuable the six cows were and how poor the four cows were. If he is wise he will sell the poor cows and hold on to the progeny of the six, and use a pure bred bull which ought to bring him still better cows.

Another member of this cow testing association nearly doubled the profits of his cows by knowing what they were doing. He received \$412 more from the creamery for fifteen cows in one year than from the same cows the previous year. He spent about \$20 and a little time and for this return he received \$401. The investment paid.—From the Northwest Horticulturist.